

component in said sample is performed by linear regression analysis.

[c11] The method of claim 4, wherein the sample comprises a polymer or mixture of polymers.

[c12] The method of claim 11, wherein said polymer or mixture of polymers comprises a soft segment BPA polycarbonate.

[c13] The method of claim 11, wherein said polymer or mixture of polymers comprises a protein, polypeptide or peptide.

[c14] The method of claim 4, wherein said sample is in solution.

[c15] The method of claim 4, wherein said sample is in the solid state.

[c16] The method of claim 4, wherein said method is implemented in a quality assurance process.

[c17] A method for determining the relative concentrations of two or more components in a sample comprising:
 obtaining a nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum of the sample, wherein said sample comprises a polymer or a mixture of polymers;
 identifying resonance packets from the spectrum;
 integrating said resonance packets;
 identifying the number of nuclei that contribute to the integral data of said resonance packets, wherein said nuclei are ^1H or ^{13}C ; and
 determining the relative concentration of each component in said sample based on the integral data and on the number of nuclei.

[c18] The method of claim 17, wherein said sample is in solution.

[c19] The method of claim 17, wherein said sample is in the solid state.

[c20] The method of claim 17, wherein said polymer or mixture of polymers comprises a soft segment BPA polycarbonate.

[c21] The method of claim 17, wherein said polymer or mixture of polymers comprises a protein, polypeptide or peptide.

[c22] The method of claim 17, wherein said method is implemented in a quality assurance process.